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Students of Bryn Mawr College

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The College News

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ARDMORE and BRYN MAWR, PA., WEDNESDAY, APRIL 20, 1960 © Trustees of Bryn Mawr College, 1960

PRICE 20 CENTS

Miss McBride Wins Award At Alumnae Dinner Tonight

Alumnae Enjoy Chorus At City Gathering

Miss McBride received the M. Carey Thomas Award at a dinner celebrating the seventy-fifth anniversary of Bryn Mawr College tonight at the Philadelphia Museum of Art. Sir Leslie Munro, representative to the United Nations from New Zealand, was the guest speaker at this function.

Awarding Miss McBride this prize, Dr. Henry Joel Cadbury, Chairman of the Board of Directors of Bryn Mawr, stated, "In thus honoring President McBride . . . the committee touches a responsive chord in the hearts of those who know her best. We honor her not because others have honored her outside the Bryn Mawr family, but because we ourselves recognize the combination of her 'passion for excellence,' her balanced understanding of complicated questions, her capacity for executive mastery of multiple tasks, and her fresh and friendly approach to the widest variety of people."

Miss McBride requested that the check be made payable to the Directors of Bryn Mawr College so that it may be used for the school.

Sir Leslie Munro, speaker of the evening, discussed "As We Approach the Summit", reviewing political events since the last summit conference in Geneva in 1955. He is particularly concerned with the Hungarian situation and told of his own efforts to visit this country and to improve the lot of its peoples.

He closed his talk with a quote from Lord Palmerston first spoken in the House of Commons in 1848 following the intervention of troops by the Czar Nicholas I in Hungary: "I say then that it is our duty not to remain passive spectators of events that in their immediate consequences affect other countries but which in their remote and certain consequences are sure to come back upon us."

Interfaith

Interfaith is very pleased to announce that Mr. Don Colenback, leader last year of the Student Christian Movement, will speak at the Chapel Service at 7:30 Sunday evening. His subject will be: The Mood of the Church in a Maturing World.

Hunt Examines Hugo Novel As Vehicle of Social Ideas

Explaining that his interest lies in the connection between literary and social thought rather than in pure literary thought Mr. Herbert J. Hunt, professor of French language and literature at the University of London, began the 1902 lecture, "Victor Hugo and the Social Novel."

The social novel first appeared at the beginning of the nineteenth century. The French Revolution was over and the need for social reform and reconstruction was rising. Stimulated by socialist urgings, Victor Hugo came to see himself as a seer or "man of utopia".

M. Carey Thomas Prize Honors President

Miss Katharine McBride, President of the College, will this evening become the sixth winner of the M. Carey Thomas Prize, given by the Alumnae Association to an American woman in recognition of eminent achievement.

The prize, amounting to \$5000, was established by Alumnae in 1922 as a tribute to Miss Thomas upon her retirement as President of Bryn Mawr. Previous recipients of the award were M. Carey Thomas, Jane Addams, Florence Rena Sabin, Marion Edwards Park, Eleanor Roosevelt, Anna Lord Strauss, and Marianne Moore.



Katharine E. McBride

This year's award, which will be conferred tonight at a Philadelphia dinner in honor of the 75th Anniversary, was made by a committee including Mrs. Learned Hand, Miss Marion Edwards Park, Mrs. E. Baldwin Smith, alumnae of Bryn Mawr; Mrs. J. Nathaniel Marshall, Dean; Miss Sarah G. Blanding, President of Vassar, Mrs. Ada Louise Comstock Notestein, former president of Radcliffe, and Miss Strauss, a previous recipient of the grant. It will be awarded by Dr. Henry Joel Cadbury, Chairman of the Board of Directors of Bryn Mawr.

Miss McBride, who has been President since 1942, is currently a trustee of the University of Pennsylvania and of the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching.

The dominant note in his works is pity—pity for the racial outcast, dimwitted, deformed, and condemned, and even pity for the wicked who, according to Hugo, are the really miserable members of society. Mr. Hunt concentrated on Hugo's main work, *Les Misérables*, for, he observed, if Hugo had written only this "mammoth" novel there would be nothing missing in his humanistic creed.

As fiction, the story of Jean Valjean's redemption is one of the best known in the world. "*Les Misérables* is a kaleidoscope with a brilliant

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Sixty-two Students Picketers Stand So That All May Sit

Bachrach Praises Student Picketers

The students who picketed Woolworth's last Saturday "did a worthy deed" according to Mr. Bachrach, Professor of Political Science at Bryn Mawr. Mr. Bachrach spoke on "Political Action, Re: Picketing," Monday evening.

There are four major objections to picketing. To those who feel that it is not an effective means of ameliorating the present integration problem, and who have left it to the picketers to prove its effectiveness, Mr. Bachrach answered that negative action is also action. The burden of proof, therefore, doesn't any more rest on the initiator of action than on those who feel that picketing is not effective.

The same logic applies to the objection that one must be completely educated on the problem before he takes action. If this is true it follows that one can't decide not to act unless he is completely educated on the issue. The point that must be stressed is the problem of urgency. Of course one must be informed if he is to act intelligently—positively or negatively—but the problem of political action must be put in the time context.

The third objection, that those who acted were neurotic or had spring fever, can easily be eliminated. Mr. Bachrach underlined the ironic reaction of those who used to complain that students were apolitical and apathetic and now complain that they are being too active.

Although the students who picketed do not represent the majority of the students at Bryn Mawr, they are exercising their freedom of speech. Bryn Mawr must certainly stand for freedom of individual action. Furthermore, the action of picketing should, in it-

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Students turn out for Bryn Mawr Picket.

by Susan Nelson

Last Saturday afternoon a group of sixty-two students from Haverford and Bryn Mawr demonstrated with pickets in Ardmore and the ville to show their personal support of the sit-in movement in the South and to protest against racial discrimination. Picketing in hour-and-a-half shifts, the students split into three groups.

Two of these, one in each town, demonstrated in front of Woolworth's. The southern branches of this concern do not serve Negroes at their lunch counters, and the central managing office in New York has a policy of letting its local branches determine their own positions on the eating-place seg-

NOTICE

To date more than \$950 has been collected for the NAACP Legal Defense and Education Fund from Bryn Mawr faculty and students. Additional contributions can be made through Perry Cottler in Merion. Checks should be made out to the NAACP Legal Defense and Education Fund.

regation question. The picketing is part of a movement of protest to the managing office to tighten up its policy and demand that its southern stores serve Negroes at their lunch counters.

A third group of demonstrators wished to indicate protest of discrimination but was unwilling to picket the Woolworth's for two main reasons. It felt was unfair to strike out at the local store for the policies of other stores connected with it; picketing might possibly injure its reputation and business and as a result the sales commissions of its employees.

The second consideration was that the Woolworth's here does serve and employ Negroes while

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Civil Rights Issue Evokes Resolution

At an open meeting to discuss whether or not the college, as a whole, wants to take a stand on Civil Rights, a committee of five was formed to draw up a resolution to be presented to the student body for a vote. The meeting, run by Undergrad, was held in Goodhart on Tuesday afternoon.

Anna Kimbrough, Elle Zetzel, Sue Lazar, Perry Cottler and Marion Coen, with Liz Lynes (a leader of last Saturday's picketing) and Melinda Aikens (NSA rep) in advisory positions, are to formulate the resolution for the vote on the stand of the Bryn Mawr student body of the academic year 1959-60.

One of the major points of discussion was whether or not the resolution should be definite and factual in content or on an abstract-principle basis. It was felt by some that a definite statement of Bryn Mawr's being in favor of anything more than an opposition to the violation of civil rights would alienate those who are opposed to the present methods of demonstration (picketing, sit-ins, economic boycott, etc.) It was however, the belief of Liz Lynes and others who have been active in their opposition, that a definite statement would mean much more than a general.

If Bryn Mawr does decide to take a stand, notice of this will be sent to southern and northern schools, Negro, white, and integrated.

Training of Poet Includes Mastering Race, Moment

Mr. William Meredith, now at Connecticut College, gave the second of the seventy-fifth anniversary lectures sponsored by the English department on the subject of literature and knowledge. The title of his talk was "What the Poet Needs to Know".

The poet, Mr. Meredith asserted, is interesting to us because of the intimacy of his verbal experience, his use of language. To describe the education of a poet is somewhat like the translation of a poem into prose, a rational description of a mystical experience.

Mr. Meredith went to to use Taine's concepts of race, milieu, and moment, distorting them somewhat to fit the various parts of the poet's education.

Race, or the origins of language, has always been an interest of poets. Their most obvious concern is in accuracy of meaning, and that is largely a matter of origins. The poet is interested in the integrity of language. He is usually conservative.

Milieu, or how a language responds to its surroundings, relates to the fact that a word depends for its meaning on its context. One of the chief devices of poetry is to create a controlled milieu for language. Rhyme, for instance, strengthens individual words, as do changes in word order.

Moment refers to the extent to which the poet knows the language of his time. We don't have the option of writing in any other language than our own. Any poem written today in Tennyson's language is nothing more than an archeological construction. A poet will suffer if he's deficient in sensibility, if he hasn't a sense of the responses of the people of his time. This does not mean that the poet's language should go along with the ignorance and apathy of his time, but rather that he meets them head on.

Mr. Meredith ended the talk by reading a poem of his own, entitled "A Major Work".

THE COLLEGE NEWS



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And Now — A Resolution

Yesterday afternoon an open meeting of the student body was held to discuss the formulation of a resolution indicating a college stand on Southern violations of civil rights. The purpose of such a resolution would be primarily to encourage those engaged in the passive-resistance movement against these violations. A resolution of this sort, considered by many to be a highly effective means of communicating the sympathy vital to the success of the movement, would seem to be simply a formal articulation of an attitude concordant with and necessarily following from the alleged 'spirit' of Bryn Mawr.

Nonetheless, though yesterday's open meeting was attended primarily by the core of students actively interested in resolving integration problems, it was evident that difficulty in passing a resolution must be expected. Indubitably this already-recognized resistance indicates a commendable hesitancy to jump on a band wagon without consideration of principles; unfortunately it seems at the same time a curious and regrettable indifference to the principle most fundamental to our national tradition and ethic.

The resistance is based on a variety of defensible attitudes—an unwillingness to endorse the tactics of the sit-in demonstrators, hesitancy to contribute to so-called "Yankee interference", or simply disapproval on principle of the attempt to formulate a college stand on a controversial issue. Though this resistance may be too firmly ingrained in exponents to be subject to editorializing, its existence has several practical implications which should be considered.

A "weak" resolution, that is one expressing sympathy with the principle of equal rights but voicing no particular support of current action to attain them, would be agreeable to a larger portion of the student body than one which expressed direct sympathy with the sit-in movement. Both would, however, be used for the same end—the encouragement of southern Negro demonstrators. Obviously this is an end not sanctioned by the opponents of the strong resolution who, though they may favor eventual integration, disapprove of current action to achieve it.

It will be fine indeed if a sufficient proportion of the student body to make a resolution representative can find it in themselves to take a strong stand in support of integration action. If, however, a "weak" resolution is all that is acceptable, those feeling that even vague support is better than none should consider carefully the implications of watering down a resolution simply to 'get it through'. A weak stand may be more encouraging than none, but it will be counterfeit coinage. It will be used to encourage continuation of a means of action not endorsed by a sufficient majority to pass a resolution directly supporting that action.

It may be well argued that any advance toward achievement of equal rights fully justifies the use of doubtful coinage to attain it, that the possibility of hastening of integration is a more important consideration than the accuracy of the formulation and articulation of the Bryn Mawr attitude. Nonetheless, if it appears through the student referendum which will consider the resolution that "weak" support is the strongest commitment that the student body as a whole can make, then the implications of sacrificing the means to the end should be carefully considered.

Where Are You, Opposition?

— Opposition to the action that's being taken on campus over the Civil Rights issue, that is. We know you're there; you're why it took so long to get the picketing launched when Vassar picketed within a week of Yale's inspiring Challenge colloquium in February; you're why the collection of funds was so unevenly distributed; you're why Executive Board balanced 7-7 hours over whether or not to call an open meeting to decide if a resolution should be drawn up for presentation to the student body; mainly, you're why a great many important considerations—moral, legal, and philosophic questions—have claimed attention when they might have been buried in the dust of a perhaps impetuous and over-eager rush to action.

We know you're there, and we're glad you're there. The pause you put between the impulse and the action was room for a lot of ideas to develop and understanding to change and grow, for more thinking and learning than can easily be summed up. There is no question that your points are strong. But what, precisely, are they?

Perhaps if you who object to the action being taken on Civil Rights would make your positions, your views and reasons, clear, the curiosity and concern that has been aroused would escape mirroring down in inertia. The only opinions that have been publicly voiced are those of approval, and it will be impossible to come to grips with the situation when only one side states its case. Where, for instance, are letters to the editor taking the News to task for its stand on the issue? Where, when the open meeting was being held on Tuesday, were those who will vote against the resolution when it comes before them? There was a notable—in fact a total—lack of voices of protest at the meeting. Until the bones of contention are dug up, there is only going to be a waste of man-hours and column-inches. What are you thinking? Where is there disagreement, where agreement? Those who support action have opened themselves up on all flanks; even they can see where exception can be taken to their views. Where are you?

Southern Student Writes From Jail, Denies Bitterness

Barbara Broxton is a twenty-one-year-old southern Negro student jailed for her part in a protest demonstration. Her letter, reprinted below, was in response to a note of encouragement and support from Liz Lynes.

Leon County Jail
Tallahassee, Florida

Dear Liz,

I received your letter with gratitude. It makes me feel good to receive letters of encouragement. It makes the jail seem less hard and cold and the food more bearable.

My brother and I await another trial that is to come up as the result of a mass demonstration among the students of Tam U. March 12. With the encouragement of you and the many friends that write to us every day and with the help of God we will be able to face whatever obstacle confronts us.

I don't feel bitter towards the Southern whites, only pity. Remember what Jesus said on his dying cross, "Forgive them, Oh Lord, for they know not what they do."

Barbara Broxton

Discrimination in Jobs and Housing Proves to be Serious on Main Line

by Judy Stuart

As a result of the new and dramatic concern over the problems of southern Negroes rebelling against the deprivation of their rights, a whole new scope of interest has been opened at Bryn Mawr. But more and more the comment is heard that the North has no right to talk, that discrimination is not restricted to the South, but is a disease that is insidious in the North also.

Two questions naturally arise in considering discrimination in the North: what form does it take? and, what constructive action can be taken about these problems that are closer to us? With regard to these questions I have been investigating the situation of the Negro minority group here on the Main Line.

Here there is not as open a violation of rights as in the South. Negroes can use public transportation, eat in public places and attend the movie theatres. Yet the Negro who lives in Bryn Mawr or Ardmore is often denied rights even more basic in terms of our democratic ideals—the right to

have a decent home and equal job opportunities.

In Bryn Mawr Negroes may obtain housing on a few streets only, all with houses old and in poor condition. In Ardmore Negroes are restricted to a limited number of streets in an area of old, poor houses built very close together. The community, protected by the careful real estate agents, will not let a Negro buy a house anywhere else in the area, no matter who he is or how much he is prepared to pay. Several ministers now attempting to find houses are willing to pay up to \$30,000, but either they find no seller or the seller is forced to conform to the desires of the neighborhood. A few years ago an apartment house was opened on Ardmore Avenue and the proprietor put out a sign stating that it was open to colored; a white committee was formed and bought the building, and no Negroes could rent apartments.

The Negroes first moved into this area about 75 years ago to serve as domestics for the large estates. The women are still primarily domestics and are in demand. Frequently their employers fail to take out their social security, which should be done for a salaried employee if he earns over \$50.00 in a three-month period. As a result of this, when these people become 65, they are completely dependent.

Much progress has been made by the continued effort of local organizations such as the NAACP to obtain employment opportunities in sales positions in stores in the vicinity but the men are still restricted to jobs as laborers—in the capacity of porters, sanitation workers, road workers, etc. They are not hired by the local industries or banks, or public utilities, specifically gas, water, and public transportation.

The biggest problem of the Negro population here is that it has no chance to progress or develop. Outstanding students, financed by the churches and local organizations, go to school and come back with skills and professions that are vital to the livelihood of a community. But they do not stay here because, again, they have no decent place to live. Moreover, when a family becomes financially secure it immediately moves out of the poor area and into Philadelphia or other places where it can live respectably and comfortably. So the community loses its better educated and more financially secure segment and again is open to a fresh group.

Another influence which will have the effect of depleting the community rather than developing it is the Urban Renewal Plan for clearing the blight from the section east from Haverford College to West Wynnewood Road and south to County Line Avenue. The authority decides what areas are 'blighted', then buys the land at appraisal prices. In theory no

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Penn Puts Out Pamphlet For 'Neutralist Generation'

by Suzy Spain

In an effort to shake college students out of "the grossest apathy on vital domestic, world and human issues" a new, different and compelling—in its uniqueness publication has appeared. Point Sixty, published under the auspices of The Daily Pennsylvanian for the undergraduates and faculties of the eleven colleges of the Philadelphia area (Peim, Temple, Drexel, Beaver, Harcum, Bryn Mawr, Haverford, La Salle, Villanova, Swarthmore and St. Joseph's), has been distributed (free!) to "refute the charges" levelled against "The Silent Generation" or "The Neutralist Generation."

A pile of these papers lay on the doughnut chair in Taylor for a week. Perhaps the head "Point Sixty, A New Medium of College Opinion" attracted attention, but the four armed ROTC men pictured below immediately caused reconsideration.

The ROTC, however, was not all, for Point Sixty offered a wide range of reading matter. Arthur Knight, movie critic of the Saturday Review wrote "Movies for the Cognoscenti"—an article on, more or less, what the public wants to see, what it does see and how it is acting to get what it wants, as well as a discussion of "the fate of art films." Ingmar Bergman and JB, two subjects that cannot be neglected by anything, human or otherwise, that aspires for approval, were treated from the following aspects: "Bergman: The Visionary" and "JB Revisited."

Two other entertainment articles, one with the kicker "Quality

vs. Soapflakes," reviewed the problem of two serious young TV writers who are lost in an era of half-hour, western and sleuth series with ideas for good hour-long problems, and Gerald Weales, literary critic for The Reporter had a chance to be righteously indignant, condescending and critical in a review of a new art form, the Piccolo Ticatro.

In an effort to create controversy, or perhaps rivalry, Point Sixty has lined up articles by the Democratic leader of Upper Darby and Penn political scientist, G. Edward Janosik ("Classless Political Parties, Key to Creative Government"), Peter Bachrach, whom they call Bryn Mawr's "practicing politician" ("Class Politics Inevitable as Urban Growth Mushrooms"), Holland Hunter, Haverford economist ("American Response to Afro-Asian Uproar"), and Swarthmore's political scientist Roland Pennock, treating apathy itself ("From Apathy to Involvement").

Point Sixty is an admirable attempt, but Volume One appears "too-too." Big names have been attracted, but their contributions are not unique; the same subjects are being treated all over. But again, the editors of Point Sixty (Warren Link and Melvin Goldstein) have enlisted well-known people to help them in their efforts, and they have produced a straight-forward and significant paper that may indeed, after attracting readers with JB, Bergman, Saturday Review and Reporter—awaken and enlighten the college student.

To the Editor:

Miss Leighton Clarifies Statements On Psychiatry

To the Editor:

Your generous account of the discussion on "Law and Psychiatry" on March 7 was appreciated. I am sure by all who participated. In the lively give and take a certain amount of confusion seems to have arisen which should perhaps be clarified.

First, I would not like psychiatrists to suppose I had misrepresented them as being concerned with "the individual apart from society" (italics mine). I believe I said the psychiatrist's perspective is centered on the individual

in contrast to the lawyer's sometimes more "public" orientation and concern for the standards of society. Obviously for psychiatrist and lawyer alike, the individual human being functions (or suffers disfunction) in society not apart from it.

Second, the Durham decision is important not for determinations about premeditation, degree of guilt etc. as your report suggests, but for a new standard of legal "sanity". The new rule substitutes for the ubiquitous McNaghten "right-wrong" test, a psychia-

tric determination that the alleged criminal act is "a product of mental illness". There are local variations on these two rules—Massachusetts adds "irresistible impulse" to McNaghten, New Hampshire has its own "mental illness" test. But in general the McNaghten standard is adhered to throughout the United States and the British Commonwealth, the Durham rule applies only to the District of Columbia.

Sincerely yours,
Gertrude Leighton,
Associate Professor of
Political Science

Brogan Lectures on Problems Of Gaullist Republic in Future

Professor D. W. Brogan of Oxford University discussed, in the Common Room of Goodhart on April 11, two often-neglected factors important to the future of the Fifth Republic of France. The first of these was the development in France of a highly industrialized economy which is rapidly modernizing and Americanizing the French nation. Whereas after World War I France wanted to return to the situation which had existed in 1914, the total destruction accompanying World War II left the French eager to build on a new foundation, to construct a more modern way of life.

The second factor concerns the rejuvenating nature of the French population. In 1820, the birth rate began to fall. In 1914, the population was smaller than it was in 1870. From 1946 on, however, the birth rate began to rise to its present level, the highest in Europe. In 1962, the population will begin to get younger, that is, the average age will be a younger one. No one alive has ever seen a young France, a France where every son could not have his father's job, where there were more young people than positions for them to fill.

Youth Active

The young people in France are already having a decided effect upon the country. The Gaullist revolution was immediately caused by the Algerian crisis, but another very important reason was youth's reaction of frustration and irritation to the political stagnation. Mendes-France is, at present, the only man who has tapped the discontent of the young people.

Constitutionally, the French Republic is not very sound. The Constitution provides for a president with greatly increased powers and an almost impotent prime minister. De Gaulle has, moreover, demonstrated his dislike of politicians and his determination to interpret the Constitution as he thinks best.

Weak Cabinet

Although the French people have been overwhelmingly Gaullist, they do not share de Gaulle's lack of confidence in politicians, nor his hostility towards the Assembly. It is unfortunate for the future of the French Republic that there are no important figures in de Gaulle's cabinet, and that the government is so strongly centralized in the executive.

As regards Algeria, Mr. Brogan feels that there is no good solution, only a less bad one. The Algerians want complete independence; de Gaulle favors some sort of association. In the meantime, the war is costing France \$1 billion a year, as well as an enormous number of French and Algerian

lives.

Aside from the Algerian crisis, the Fifth French Republic faces a serious problem with the peasantry. Peasant farmers live on small farms divided up into 10 or 12 strips. This arrangement results in uneconomic farming with bad distribution in poor soils and production of surplus crops.

The southern French peasants are getting poorer and more discontented, thus comprising a dangerous threat to the government. The only possible solution to this situation is that, in a land growing younger every year the peasants, whose average age now is 56, will die off and leave southern France open to the mechanization and modernization now being carried on by the young people in northern France.

Impatient Frenchmen

The average Frenchman is impatient with the old way of life. He expects France to be richer, more modern, more American, and he will turn against the government which impedes this progress. If development comes fast enough to take in the larger population, if the Algerian situation is satisfactorily solved, de Gaulle will go down in French history as a great leader. But whatever the case may be, "the Fifth French Republic will not long survive his death or retirement."

"Tall Story's" Average Tale Falls Short

by Kristine Gilmartin

If you enjoy watching Tony Perkins being endearingly awkward, do go to see Tall Story now playing at the Stanley Theatre in Philadelphia. If you want to see a clever, amusing comedy with a point to make, give this a miss. I saw it for free which should make any normal person give a good word to the picture, but with the exception of Mr. Perkins, there is nothing in this picture worth plunking down seventy-five cents at a ticket window.

The scene of Tall Story is a small co-ed college where basketball is king and, logically enough, Our Hero is the star player. He is brilliantly scientific on court and in lab until he meets our cooing heroine (Jane Fonda) who as she carefully explains to two professors, is a home-ec. major who's transferred to Custer to meet a basketball player to marry—specifically Our Hero—since she is rather tall, and guess what basketball players are?

She pursues him to chemistry lab, and finally ensnares him in a narrow shower (water off) in the

trailer of some married friends which they just happen to want to sell. However, our Junie asks practically, where's the money to come from?

Enter invisible villain via money to bribe Our Hero to throw the Big Game. Hero tries to flunk his way out of the problem into ineligibility. Under pressure from all sides, the stubborn professor excellently portrayed by Ray Walston, gives way at last, and Junie's darling leads Custer to a last minute triumph.

The most bothering thing about this whole incredible movie was

its near-farcical quality. I kept expecting someone, especially Mr. Perkins, to reveal that everyone realized what an ass he was, and that they were all just having a good time. Unfortunately scene after straightforward scene flashed on, each one filled with lines of fracturing cuteness.

In brief, Tall Story is just too tall for its own good—and it's not even amusingly fantastic. Tony Perkins does his best, which is sometimes quite funny, and Jane Fonda is a lovely-looking girl, but bounce, this basketball-centered drivel just has not got.

Mitchell Discusses German Artists of Reformation Times

Charles Mitchell, visiting professor of the history of art, spoke about three artists, Dürer, Cranach, and Grünewald, in his lecture "German Renaissance Art and the Reformation," on Tuesday evening, April 12. Each artist represented a German cultural center of the Reformation period.

Albrecht Dürer, of Nuremberg, was involved in both the Humanist and Reformation movements of his time. "In him the anxieties of the period were concentrated as in an extraordinarily sensitive, introspective portrait," said Mr. Mitchell. He saw in the Reformation a hope for salvation from "disorder in the state and wickedness in the church."

"However," Mr. Mitchell continued, "Dürer was also greatly concerned with discovering the principles of harmony in art. Thus, Dürer's work reflects both movements of his time; he was torn between the trouble-tormented world of the North from whence he came and the classic harmonies of the South."

Lucas Cranach represents the second artistic center discussed by Mr. Mitchell—Wittenberg. In 1606 he became court painter there, and his style changed from the turbulent, manneristic one it had previously been to a gracious, soft, bland one. He met Luther in 1518 and became his propagandist. At the same time, he continued

painting in a humanistic style for his patrons.

In Brandenburg, Mathis Grünewald emotionally and intensely worked on the side of the Reformation. He seems to have been involved in "the Peasants' Revolt, and dog-eared Luther tracts were found among his belongings." He is best known for an altar-piece

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Mr. Poeschl Savors Epicure

Developing the thought that Horace's early despair stemmed from his witnessing a great catastrophe, the collapse of the Roman Republic, Professor Viktor Poeschl of the University of Heidelberg explained that the great poet's "land of blessing" was a world safe from the contamination of politics. Dr. Poeschl, who is serving as Visiting Professor of Latin at the University of Washington for this year, gave the Lily Ross Taylor Lecture, "Poetry and Wisdom in Horace," in the Ely Room, Wednesday evening, April 13.

In the Sixteenth Epode, one of his earlier poems, Horace predicts the conquest of Rome by barbarians and the scattering of the bones of Romulus, an idea which he took from the Biblical prophet, Jeremiah. However, in others he turns away from sadness to the

Euler concluded that such an arrangement with six units was absolutely impossible. He also stated that, by all indications, all arrangements of other numbers which divided once by two have an odd quotient, are also impossible. He reported that he could not, however, prove this statement.

"Question forte cuneuse"

No more progress was made on this problem until 1900, when M. G. Tarry presented it in a paper to the Congress of Mathematicians in Paris. Tarry quoted Euler as saying that this "question forte cuneuse" was impossible, and proceeded to prove this impossibility. In 1903 and 1905 the same problem was presented in issues of the Mathematical Monthly by mathematicians who evidently had not come in contact with Tarry's paper.

Once again the problem came up in 1949. The first part of H. B. Mann's paper "Analysis of Design of Experiments" was strictly technical, but the second part dealt with a problem encountered in India. This problem concerned the planting of wheat, which in India is corn [Miss Lehr checked off a second requirement]. He wanted to plant the wheat in a similar magic square to test and compare by the mean yield suitability of different soils, effectiveness of various types of fertilizers, and qualities of a number of varieties of wheat. Mann could not solve this problem, but Fisher, an English mathematician, considering Mann's problem, developed the necessary design of forty-three varieties. He believed this design to be impossible, but could not prove it.

Miss Lehr's research on Euler's problem led her to an issue of the Mathematical Monthly, published in 1905. Here Oscar Veblen, then a young professor at Princeton, had submitted three problems, the most important of which, entitled "Miscellaneous," asked if the readers could arrange forty-three objects in sets of seven each so that every pair of objects would lie in one and only one set of seven, and so that any two sets of seven would have one and only one set of objects in common. Veblen's interest in this problem stemmed from the book which he and Young were writing. The object of this book was projective spaces in geometry [Miss Lehr checked off the last of her requirements]. He and Young had succeeded in solving the problem for units up to six, but they, as all others, could not prove it for six itself. In answer to this article, Mr. Savath from the University of Pennsylvania presented still another proof that such a magic square of six

Continued on Page 4, Col. 4

Wiles Tells of Nationalization

"Is Nationalization Really Out of Date?" This was the title and topic of the lecture given on April 13 at 8:30 in the Common Room by Mr. Peter J. D. Wiles of the Russian Research Center and New College, Oxford. Speaking from a western, democratic, socialist country's point of view, Mr. Wiles asserted that nationalization is not really out of date.

In Britain, he said, nationalization has improved transportation service and the efficiency of coal mining. Under public ownership, British railways are not much worse than ours, or the rest of the economy, whereas in America, private railways are "strikingly inferior to the rest of the economy." The coal mines, he admitted, are "unsatisfactorily publicly owned, but the reasons why they are badly run are not particularly

connected with public ownership."

With regard to the frequent strikes, he said: "True, there are more strikes in British mines than anywhere else in the world—but less than there were before (nationalization)." Thus, for Britain nationalization is not out of date.

Nationalization is considered out of date by most people because they associate it with communism or socialism. In discussing nationalized industry under communism, Mr. Wiles pointed out the weak position occupied by trade unions, "which are a hindrance to economic growth but not necessarily to nationalization." Communism is not, he asserted, the most effective nationalized system. A misunderstanding of Britain's nationalization under socialism has also led many to criticize

Continued on Page 4, Col. 3

Kids Hunt And Roll Eggs; Amazing Child Takes All

After winning the egg hunt and the egg rolling contest on Merion Green Saturday, a young linguist said, "I didn't mean to win both; I just couldn't help it."

Under the direction of co-chairmen Sandi Goldberg and Joan Simpson Merionites reverted to nursery school days and spent this past wee end dyeing and painting Easter eggs and making and filling Easter baskets. Not without reason, however: they had invited the faculty and their children to participate in the egg roll and hunt—the latter participating, the former cheering their offspring to victory.

Horace

Continued from Page 3, Col. 5

In keeping with his Epicurean beliefs, Horace admonishes "drive away the sorrows with wine/tomorrow we will cross the immense sea." In ode 3:29 "An Invitation to Maecenas," his theme is the necessity of living in the present. "We must give to the moment what is of the moment." The moment in which we live is opposed to everything that is not of itself, including the political sphere and time, over which we have no influence. "Even God cannot destroy what has been" and "fortune today favors others, tomorrow she shall favor me."

Horace's works are personal and addressed to the individual. He is, on the whole, optimistic because of his Epicurean desire not to look into the future. He does not find the political world as rosy as his private life, however, because of the great disappointments he experienced.

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April 30:

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Tennis—Haverford
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Evening, 9-1:

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The day was not without its excitements. In the middle of a nose-to-nose egg rolling contest for the 2, 3, and 4-year-olds, one, apparently a scientific type bringing up the rear suddenly jumped up, grabbed her egg, ran, placed it ahead of all the others, and calmly went ahead with the race. She then had little trouble going on to victory.

Passers-by will notice that three eggs which were apparently not discovered by the children increased manifold in size and now adorn Merion Green—colorfully decorated with red "H's". Could they have been left by Haverford eggheads?

German Art

Continued from Page 3, Col. 4

representing "the culmination of the popular, mystical cult of the Passion."

Mr. Mitchell thus illustrated the different attitudes of three German artists during the time of the Reformation. Dürer was sympathetic to the movement, but valued the humanistic traditions in his art as well. Cranach prepared propaganda for Luther but reserved a humanistic style in his work for his patrons. Grünewald was completely involved in the spirit of the movement.

Nationalization

Continued from Page 3, Col. 2

icize nationalization.

Explaining the notion of socialism of a group of "intellectuals who believe in the proletariat and that the proletariat suffers," Mr. Wiles insisted that this is untrue; the proletariat has rejected this class-conscious image of itself. "The image of socialism mixed with nationalization, the image of entire mass misunderstanding of the way British economy works" has convinced many that there is a crisis around the corner for Britain. "But, said Mr. Wiles, we have completed 15 consecutive post-war years without a crisis."

Mr. Wiles concluded by saying that nationalization has been rejected because it is associated with socialism and communism; it has been rejected for all the wrong reasons. Nationalization is, he insisted, not really out of date, as is evident in Britain's case. "Nationalization," he said, "is the most efficient way, but public ownership should not present a dogmatic appearance to the people." If run properly, such a system can satisfy the demand for "disinterested management without the profit motive" and still admit fierce competition. Such is the case in Britain, and it could be extended to other countries, Mr. Wiles implied, if people would stop rejecting nationalization "for all the wrong reasons."

Several Businesses Offer Students Jobs for Summer

As far as jobs are concerned, this summer will probably not be as good as previously expected, noted Miss Farjeon of the Bureau of Recommendations. Last fall prospects seemed very good. Things were looking up in the business world. Many places, however, which used to take help for the summer, have stopped doing so.

For this summer there is the usual employment: taking care of children, counseling in camps, and working in stores on college boards. Camp experience is especially valuable for those who plan to teach. Training is also available in the advertising business. The personnel director from the advertising agency, J. Walter Thompson, will be on campus on April 26 to interview seniors interested in going into the business and sophomores and juniors interested in summer jobs. The latter should be able to type at least 50 words a minute. The jobs are relieving regular employees, but the agency does make an effort to switch people between departments so that they can see all sides of the business. This is more than most companies do, but all provide valuable experience.

Another interesting job is being offered to an older student who speaks excellent French to go to Europe and care for children from mid-July to early September.

The best way to look for a position is to leaf through the directory in the Bureau. In this country is divided into districts, listing the jobs available in each one. The plan of attack is simple; choose your location, choose your company, and start writing letters.

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Parades, et al

Continued from Page 3, Col. 5

units was impossible. There were no more contributions to this problem for nearly fifty years. Suddenly, in April, 1960, two very important events occurred: first, Mr. Boze of the University of North Carolina found methods for making magic squares for certain of the other numbers that Euler was concerned with but not for ten, and second, Professor Parker of the University of Minnesota presented the 10 x 10 octagonal proof.

Thus, complete understanding of a problem which has concerned mathematicians for two centuries has finally been reached.

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Discrimination

Continued from Page 2, Col. 5

property will be resold until the families are relocated but there is no place for the Negroes living here to move. They must leave their jobs, work, schools, and churches. It will not be as hard on the landlords as they can sell and are not interested in rebuying. The renters will bear the brunt.

Probably the two most effective organizations in this area for ensuring individual rights, besides the school and church organizations, are the local NAACP whose efforts brought about employment

for Negro workers in many places, and the Friends Suburban Housing Organization which attempts not to relocate whole groups of Negroes but to allow Negroes to move into integrated neighborhoods.

Much can be done to alleviate these problems. In an interview Reverend Jones, minister of the Baptist Church in Ardmore, said "Why don't we see more of Bryn Mawr girls? If they have a genuine interest in our problems why don't they come down and help us, observe the mind, temperament, and expression of our people and our problems?"

Philosophers And Physicists Debate Indeterminacy And Its Relevance For Modern Scientific Studies

Mr. Michels introduced the facts at the core of the question of indeterminacy as it stands today in the Science Club panel on "Determinacy in Physics and Philosophy" last Thursday.

We can find the position and velocity of a bullet and predict that at a certain time it will hit a target. In the classical picture the bullet is in a definite space at any instant with a definite velocity. But the light that gives the information can reveal an electron's position only within an uncertainty of the order of its wave length. Since waves are our means of measurement there will always be some uncertainty in determining the position.

Yet, that it could be determined to any degree of accuracy short of perfection implies a definite reality to which the measurements approximate. But light can be described as a stream of particles as well as a wave, and when a beam strikes an electron, the electron's velocity is changed. Consequently, by the Heisenberg uncertainty principle exact prediction is impossible. If the position of the electron is accurately known at one moment, nothing at all can be known about where it will be later.

Miss Hoyt explicated the evidence that physical reality itself is uncertain. A stream of electrons exhibits a wave nature just as light does, by behaving like water waves. In the description of an electron that takes account of both its particle and wave properties the uncertainty principle

and probability are "intimately involved." Could a superior observer unhampered by the uncertainty principle tell the electron's future in terms other than probability? One school of physicists, led by Born, says we "have no right to ask detailed questions that can never be answered." Another school, which counted Einstein in its ranks, has expressed reluctance to accept that nature itself is indeterminate. This school has revived with the approach that there may be hidden or unknown forces that actually guide a particle while it appears to be just randomly careening. While the controversy continues the probabilistic interpretation works.

Mr. Ferrater-Mora, after renaming the wave-particle a "wavicle," gave a four-point definition of a determinate system, which included the characteristic of "closeness" as an essential element, but excluded as a necessity its graspability by our cognizance in an effort to render determinacy the basis for complete predictability. The problem seems to be, not whether the uncertainty principle describes the nature of reality or simply inescapable limitations of physical measurement, but that if there is such a limit of measurement then there is an impossibility of our knowing the nature of reality as anything other than uncertain.

Mrs. de Laguna emphasized that neither determinacy nor indeterminacy have been ruled out by the uncertainty principle, as general ontological doctrines, and

physics can never be wholly adequate to reality. The scientist works as if with a closed system in order to reduce nature to simple mathematical abstractions, though he knows in fact that there is no such perfectly closed system. This point became an issue in the discussion. Mr. Michels answered that the physicist knows the influences from elements external to the system and tries to correct adequately for them. Mrs. de Laguna was asked what her interpretation of a closed system would be, but the relation of the question of the closed system to that of indeterminacy was not resolved. As for whether philosophy found in biology exception to the Second Law of Thermodynamics, the physicists had not heard of such, and Mrs. de Laguna commented: "What a philosopher has to say about biology ought to be disregarded—a philosopher told me that". With like attitude, the philosophers expressed uncertainty as to their command of physics, and the physicists a fear of the terms of philosophy. As yet, neither physics nor philosophy has given a final answer to this question which seems to touch upon the nerve center of both.

Re: Picketing

Continued from Page 1, Col. 3

self, be an answer to those who call the picketers hypocritical on the grounds that the picketers themselves consent to live in a relatively segregated area.

Suggestions for other forms of action were made by the audience. The Negroes in this area should be informed of the value of an economic boycott of chain stores. It should be noted that the NAACP Legal Defense and Education Fund is not a part of the NAACP. Money to be used for immediate defense of southern Negro students in jail should be so marked.

Haverford and Bryn Mawr students hope next year to extend their activities to the segregation problems in this area. The situation in Main Line towns is getting worse, not better. However, as Mr. Bachrach pointed out, other considerations and different forms of action do not preclude pickets.

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Hunt on Hugo

Continued from Page 1, Col. 2

liant variety of scenes and characters—sordid and splendid scenes, and sordid and splendid characters,” containing certain “marvelous elements of psychological analysis.

Les Miserables is one of the most digressive novels ever written—only about one-fourth of the total text is directly concerned with Jean Valjean's redemption. This much would have been enough in itself but Hugo felt a need to characterize the times and to give his personal opinions of the trends of these times. The work was thus an historical novel and an exposition of Hugo's ideology.

These expository chapters should not be considered superficial, however; they are the means by which the final conflict between Jean Valjean and Javert acquire a general and social significance. Hugo traces the ebb and flow of the revolutionary principle “Liberty, Equality, Fraternity” from the fall of Napoleon to the street-fighting incidents in 1832; both Jean Valjean and Javert were involved in this street-fighting, forming a major climactic point in the story.

Hugo's ideology is built around love as the law of the universe and the belief that without thought life is meaningless and suffering intolerable. He thus based everything on God's divine pattern for the social progress of man.

Hugo was fighting human misery, both physical and moral. The three principal aspects of this misery with which he was most concerned were the suppression of the working classes, which forced them to live on the brink or beyond the brink of starvation; the ruin of women; and the stunting of children.

Hugo did not propose many concrete economic reforms, although he did believe “benign capitalization of industry” to be necessary for the prosperity and happiness of a country. His main purpose was to arouse pity and horror, to excite the well-disposed to reform. He held that “ideas can no more recede than rivers can flow backwards,” and, Mr. Hunt stated, “the falsity of that idea, if it is indeed a false one, has yet to be proved.”

Main Liner's Reactions To Picketing Vary

Continued from Page 1, Col. 5

many stores on the Main Line do not. If any local concerns were to be picketed, these students felt they should be the ones who themselves share discriminatory policies. Those of this opinion accordingly chose a busy intersection, the corner of the Bryn Mawr Trust Company in Bryn Mawr, for their demonstration.

In meetings during the week the picketers had been given instructions on how to act. They were cautioned against being provoked to retaliate if cursed or struck at

by passers-by, not to interfere with traffic, or “in any way attract unfavorable attention.”

The demonstrators walked in a circle holding the pickets while one of them passed out leaflets explaining “why we are here.” The papers stated the students' conviction that “... discrimination is wrong... we hope to focus public opinion on the problem.”

The picketers in front of Woolworth's bore signs saying Support Southern Sit-Ins; We Stand So All May Sit; Until We Can All Sit Together Let's Stand Together; Free-

dom To Stand Together—To Eat Together. Business did not appear to be disturbed by the picketing. The manager of the Bryn Mawr branch had no comment to make, and the salespeople had been instructed to offer no comment. In Ardmore the manager sent out a salesgirl with a little car of flowers and a sign—Buy Your Easter Flowers at Woolworth's—and the girl wheeled her cart around in a circle along with the picketers for much of the afternoon.

The reaction of the passers-by was one of interest. Their atti-

tudes on the issue could generally be described as indifferent to sympathetic, though a few people were openly antagonistic. A few teenagers in passing cars hurled out hostile comments and a few pedestrians were heard to refer to the picketers as “beatniks”, “intellectuals”, or “rabble-rousers”. There were similar incidents, and quite a few people refused the leaflets.

Some people stopped to talk with the demonstrators about the issue. Some felt it was unnecessary; “This is the North.” But many voiced the opinion that the picketing was a good idea and might bring the problem closer to home.

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